The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——Printed, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by ELLIS PRICE, at the East End of the Market-House.

No. 466.] THURSDAY, March 31, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Public Sales.

On Thursday at 10 o'clock the present Vendue-Masters will take leave of their Customers in that Business, by offering them Great Bargains in

A variety of Wet & Dry Goods.

Any Persons sending Goods previous to that time will be attended to.

ROGERSON & RENT, V. M.

☞ Those Persons who have Goods at the Vendue-Store will please to direct, whether they shall be sent to the new Vendue-Masters, or not.

March 29.

For Sale on a Generous Credit.

A VALUABLE

MILL AND DISTILLERY,

Built with Stone, situated on Goose Creek, in the county of Fauquier, about 50 Miles from Alexandria, and within a short distance of the intended Turnpike Road.

The MILL has two pair of Stones, one of Burr, the other for Country Work. The Wheels and Machinery are complete and good.

The DISTILLERY has three Stills, a large Copper Boiler, and every thing necessary to carry on the Business extensively.

There is belonging to the above, Twenty-four Acres of Land, a good Stone Store, Dwelling House, Coopers Shop, Stable, &c. The situation for the purchase of wheat is equal to any in the State.

I will also sell on a liberal Credit

or rent for a Term of Years, the PROPERTY, which is insured, adjoining the Warehouses of Messrs. Joseph Riddle and Co. and opposite to Mr. George Hunter's.—Immediate Possession will be given.

I will rent two Three Story Warehouses,

Situated on King-Street, adjoining the one occupied by Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co.

March 29. JONATHAN SWIFT.

Strong fourth proof Jamaica Rum

in hhds. for Sale by

Fletcher and Otway.

March 29.

ROBERT HAMILTON

HAS FOR SALE,

Sherry and Calcavella Wines

IN QUARTER-CASKS.

A few Hundred Bushels of

JAMES RIVER COAL,

And a few Puncheons of

4th Proof Jamaica Rum.

March 29.

NOTICE.

I GIVE this public Notice, that I have a Mortgage upon Robert Brice's two Negroes, BEN and HANNAH, to secure to me the payment of a certain Sum of Money, and that the Mortgage is now in the Office of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, proved by One Witness and certified, and will be further proved at the next Court, and recorded.

March 29. JOSEPH COLEMAN.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire bove, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.

February 11. 3m.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my waggon, near Alexandria, on the 18th of February, a DARK BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, and ten years old. He has a star in his forehead, and two or more white feet. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to me, or at Centerville, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

March 25.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

☞ *Having stopt rather abruptly in Mr. Smith's Speech, in our last, to give the tough story of Peace, we have now, to present it in that complete state which it merits, published the whole.*

Mr. W. Smith said he would not at that time go into an extensive review of the arguments of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) but would only notice some points which he had dwelt on. Before he went into a consideration of the subject, he would call the attention of the committee to the true question now before them, for though it was originally only a call for papers, it had now assumed a very important shape and was nothing less than this, whether that house had a concurrent power with the President and Senate in making treaties? The gentleman last up had followed others in referring to the practice under the British constitution, but had concluded his remarks on that argument with allowing that after all our own constitution must be our sole guide. He heartily joined in that sentiment and was satisfied that the merits of the question should be tested by that alone. In order to shew that the Treaty power was solely delegated to the President and Senate by the constitution, Mr. Smith said he should not confine himself to a mere recital of the words, but he should appeal to the general sense of the whole nation at the time the constitution was formed, before any Treaty was made under it, which could by exciting passion and discontent warp the mind from a just and natural construction of the constitution. By referring to the cotemporaneous expositions of that instrument, when the subject was viewed only in relation to the abstract power and not to a particular Treaty, we should come at the truth. He would then confidently appeal to the opinions of those who, when the constitution was promulgated, were alarmed at the treaty power, because it was by the constitution vested in the President and Senate, and to its advocate, who vindicated it by proving that the power was safely deposited with these branches of the government. The discussions which took place at the time of its adoption by the convention of the several states proved beyond a doubt that the full extent of the power was then well understood, and thought by those who approved of the constitution to be sufficiently guarded. He would further appeal to the amendments which had been proposed by the discontented. The convention of Virginia had proposed an amendment, which of itself overturned all the reasonings of the gentlemen: it was, "that no *commercial* Treaty should be valid, unless ratified by two-thirds of all the Senators:" this was the only check which that state required, and was a conclusive evidence of their opinions; had that state conceived that the check which is now contended for, existed in the constitution they could not have been guilty of such an absurdity, as the amendment would involve. All the possible dangers which might ensue from the unlimited nature of the Treaty power were well considered, before the constitution was adopted, and Virginia required no further check than the one above recited; all therefore that they required had in the present case been done, for the Treaty was ratified by two-thirds of all the Senators.

Mr. Smith said he could refer many further proofs derived from a similar source; he would not, however, fatigue the committee at this time with reading them; he would only recall the recollection of some gentlemen present to the protest of the Pensylvania minority, where the same ideas and amendments were contained, and to the proceedings of a meeting from Harrisburgh, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) must well remember (having been one of the meeting), where, after stating objections to the powers delegated by the constitution, the following amendment was proposed, as necessary to limit and restrain the powers, "Provided always that no *Treaty* which *shall hereafter be made*, shall be deemed or construed to alter or affect any law of the United States or of any particular state, *until such Treaty shall have been laid before and assented to by the House of Representative in Congress.*" This amendment was the most satisfactory evidence that the proposers of it did then believe that, without that amendment, such Treaty would be valid and binding, although not assented to by this house, and that they had at that day no idea that there existed in the constitution the check which is now discovered by this *ex post facto* construction.

Having stated the general opinion of the public, as manifested by the friends as well as the enemies of the constitution, Mr. Smith said he would proceed to shew that the practice of Congress had from its commencement of its existence been conformable to that opinion. Several Treaties had been concluded with Indian Tribes under the present constitution; these Treaties embraced all the points which were now made a subject of contest; settlements of boundaries, grants of money, &c. when ratified by the President and Senate, they had been proclaimed by the Executive as the law of the land; they had not even been communicated to the house; but the house, considering them as laws had made the appropriations as matters of course, and as they did in respect to other laws; the Treaties were never discussed, but the requisite sums, as reported in the annual estimates, were included, as matters of course, in the general mass of monies voted for the war department, in the item of Indian department. It was not pretended that the constitution made any distinction between treaties with foreign nations and Indian tribes; and the clause of the constitution which gives to Congress the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and on which the modern doctrine is founded, applies as well to Indian tribes as to foreign nations.

That this house considered a Treaty, when ratified by the President and Senate, as the law of the land, was further evident from a resolve of the house of the 4th of June, 1790, in these words: "Resolved, that all treaties made, or which shall be made, and *promulged* under the authority of the United States, shall from time to time be published and annexed to their *code of laws* by the Secretary of State." In consequence of this resolution, the several Secretaries of State *had annexed* the treaties which had been made to the code of laws, as soon as they were ratified by the President and Senate, and *promulged by the President.*

Mr. Smith then drew the attention of the committee to the various applications to the President last summer, requesting him to withhold his signature from the Treaty, all of which proceeded on the idea (and the general received idea throughout the union) that the treaty would be the law of the land, as soon as sanctioned by the President; was the language then, that this house might interfere and defeat the treaty? No, the language then was, "we look up to the president alone for preservation from the fatal instrument; if he signs it, nothing can save us from it but war, we are lost without resource;" the idea of applying to this house was never dreamt of, it was an after thought, devised by the ingenious subtility of a few and considered almost universally as a desperate attempt. In the language of the New-York meeting, the proceedings of which were drawn up by men supposed to understand the constitution, the treaty-making power is called altogether an *executive* power: they did not then suppose that this house could at all interfere. To come still nearer to the present period, a Mr. S. referred to the late act of Virginia, proposing an alteration to the constitution on this subject. This amendment was a conclusive proof that the legislature of that state did not conceive that this house possessed any power in relation to treaties, for it expressly proposes to *change* the existing constitution, by vesting such a power in this house. The fate of that amendment was demonstration no less conclusive that the public sentiment was opposed to such a change; for in every legislature in which that amendment had been discussed, notwithstanding the prejudices excited against the treaty, it had been rejected, and the arguments which had appeared on those occasions, shew the ideas of the several legislatures to have been that the President and Senate now possess exclusively the treaty powes; those in favor of the amendment having advocated it on the ground that it was dangerous to leave such power with those two branches alone, and those against it on the ground that it was properly and safely lodged, and that this house was illy qualified to participate in a power of that nature.—Mr. Smith repeated his former assertion that there were cases where that house had not the right of withholding appropriations; they had the power indeed they might stop the proceedings of government altogether, and so, individuals had the power of resisting the laws. Gentlemen had said that if this doctrine prevailed, the house would lose its capacity of judging: he denied it, they would still retain, in such cases, a discretion guided by morality, good faith and the constitution the members were as much bound by the laws in the legislative, as in their capacity; if an existing law (a treaty, which was a law of the highest nature) prescribed a certain duty, they were bound to perform it, and the discretion could only be called in to regulate the mode and circumstances of discharging that duty: it could not be a matter of discretion whether or not they should perform their duty. Thus, unless they intended to arrest the operations of government, their discretion could not be requisite to determine whether they should appropriate the monies necessary for its support; but out of what fund and when the monies shall be paid and other matters of detail: so, when a treaty was concluded and became a compact binding the nation, the discretion of the house unless it was intended to violate our faith could not determine whether the monies contracted for should be paid, but the mode, the fund and such questions of detail would alone be considered. The distinction which was an obvious one between *power* and *right* had not been attended to; the house had certainly power to do many things which they had not the right to do, they had the power to do wrong, but they certainly had not the right to do wrong; and whether the wrong was

committed by acting where they ought not to act, or refusing to act where they ought, was immaterial, both were equally reprehensible. It had been boldly said, that there was no case which could possibly come before them, where they would not be at liberty to answer aye or no: he would produce a case; by the constitution, on the application of a certain number of states, wishing for amendments, Congress *must call* a convention; where is this boasted discretion, of which so much had been said; could the house in this case, exercise its discretion, whether or not a convention should be called? why not? because the constitution says, it must call a convention; and does not the constitution say, "Treaties made by the President and Senate are laws, and that laws must be obeyed?" the same injunctions of the constitution are imposed in both cases, and as in the first, all this house could do would be to regulate the time and place of holding the convention, so in the latter, their discretion would be limited to the mode, and fund and other details. The gentleman had mentioned the article in the constitution respecting appropriations for military services; they were to be limited to two years; this article itself proved that appropriations might be unlimited in other cases; when a military establishment was instituted, it was known that an appropriation law for that purpose could not be in force more than two years; as inconveniences then could result: but there was no such limitation in respect to any other branch of expenditure; from custom, appropriations for the support of government were annual; appropriations even for pensions were annual, and yet no one doubted that as the pension was a contract, the appropriation for it was always a thing of course; no discretion could be exercised, in respect to the payment, without a breach of faith.

The gentleman from Virginia had said that this house might repeal a law by withholding the necessary appropriation; but this was a new doctrine; he had always understood it to be a fundamental principle in legislation that it requires the same power to repeal a law as to make one; to say that one branch by refusing to act, repeal a law which had received the sanction of the three, was a solecism in government; as well might it be said that the refusal of an officer to execute, or of a citizen to obey a law would be a repeal of such law. Much had been said of the power of this house, in originating money bills; this house alone it was true could, by the constitution, originate bills, *for raising* revenue, but the Senate could originate bills *for appropriating money*; the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect may originate in the Senate, as well as in this house; the Senate may alter or reject any appropriation bill which does not contain such appropriations as they may deem necessary for the public service. From the observations of some gentlemen, it would be supposed that this house had a general censorship over all the other parts of the government, and an exclusive controul over all their proceedings: but this controul was reciprocal; this house was only a part of the legislative power, and possessed none of the executive. In Great Britain the House of Lords could not alter in the least any bill, even for appropriating monies; he could not see with what view the practice of that country had been resorted to, for there was not the smallest analogy between the two countries in this respect. A gentleman had said, that we might repeal a treaty by law; but another gentleman on that side of the question had been of a contrary opinion; the fact was, that a treaty could only be annulled by the consent of the contracting parties, by a breach of faith, or by war. It had been admitted that the President was justifiable in issuing his proclamation respecting the treaty, because a part of the treaty was binding, but what that part was gentlemen had not been pleased to designate; the citizens were therefore left to obey or disobey it at their peril; the President had made no such distinction; he had proclaimed the whole instrument as a binding compact: the public are now however told that a part of it remained to be sanctioned by Congress; the novel doctrine was that certain parts had no binding force until acts of Congress were passed, giving them efficacy; but even here gentlemen were not agreed among themselves what those parts were. Their idea of making parts of the treaty over again by act of Congress was a very extraordinary one indeed; it involved a curious inconsistency, he had almost said an absurdity; by the constitution the President negotiates a *Treaty* and lays it before the Senate, *two-thirds* of which approve; by the constitution, a *law* is made by a *majority* of both houses and the approbation of the President, but two-thirds of both houses may make a law, *without the President*: thus, according to this new doctrine, a law, giving a binding force to a compact with a foreign power, might be made *without the intervention of the President*, and yet by the constitution, the treaty making power is classed with the *Executive* powers and is *expressly delegated* to the President and Senate. Again, *two thirds* of the Senate must sanction a treaty, but a *majority* may pass a law, hence it would follow that after it had been necessary that *two-thirds* should in the first instance ratify a Treaty, a majority would be sufficient in the second instance to give validity to the instrument: further, the President concludes the treaty, submits it to the Senate, who approve, and then it is laid before the house for information, but according to the new doctrine, the act giving validity to the treaty must pursue an inverted course; it must be commenced in the House, go to the Senate, and from thence to the President: by adhering to the constitutional distinction all these inconveniencies are avoided, the President and Senate *make* the compact; Congress are bound to *execute* it.

Mr. Smith said he would conclude his observations on this important subject with recalling the recollection of the house to a law which fully confirmed the doctrine he had contended for.

It must be remembered that in March 1794 a law passed, laying a general embargo *on all vessels*. After the law had taken effect, and all vessels had been detained in pursuance of it, our treaty with Sweden was construed by the Executive to exempt the vessels of that nation from the embargo; orders were accordingly issued to the collectors to suffer them to depart, and they did depart, notwithstanding the act of Congress which laid a general embargo and under which those vessels had been detained: in the case, no law was deemed requisite to repeal the existing act, in respect to Swedish ships: the Executive alone construed the treaty; and finding that by treaty such vessels were not liable to Embargo, ordered their release, although the act of Congress expressly included *all foreign vessels*; this circumstance was known at the time to Congress, and the conduct of the President considered as consistent with his duty. He saw no material distinction between this case and the question now in discussion; here was an act of the executive without the intervention of Congress in relation to a commercial regulation, in which a treaty was deemed paramount to an existing law: the only difference between the cases was that the treaty with Sweden was made under the Old Confederation; but that could not weaken the principle, for it would not be denied that the present constitution meant to give to the President and Senate at least as much power in relation to treaties, as had been possessed by Congress under the old government.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 24.

After reading two private bills, a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on sundry petitions for establishing new districts and ports of entry and delivery, the order of the day was again entered upon, on the resolution of the 7th instant, calling for certain papers from the President relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, when Mr. Buck and Mr. Goodrich spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Gallatin in favor of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Gallatin's speech, it being past the usual hour of adjournment, calls for the committee to rise and for the question were heard from different parts of the house, and the sense of the house being taken on the committee's rising, it was negatived, there being 40 for it and 54 against it.

After some observations from Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Harper and Mr. Gilbert, in favor of the committee's rising (the two former gentlemen wishing again to address the committee on the motion) and from Mr. Venable and Mr. Madison in behalf of taking the question, the house again divided on the motion for a rising of the committee, which being again negatived, 37 to 57, Mr. Harper entered upon his observatons against the passing of the resolution, which took up about an hour, when the question on the passing of the resolution was put and carried, being for it 62, against it 37. A committee of two members was accordingly appointed to wait on the president therewith.

A motion being made and carried for taking the yeas and nays on this question, they were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messieurs Baily, Baird, Baldwin, Bent, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, Cabel, Christie, Claibourne, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Dent, Duval, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Gregg, Greenup, Grove, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Holland, Jackson, Kitchell, Livingston, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patton, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, Sherborn, Israel Smith, Samuel Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatem, Van Courtlandt, Varnum, Venable, Winn.

NAYS.

Messieurs Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Gill, Gilman, Gleen, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Harley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Reed, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jeremiah Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracey, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams.

Mr. Harper laid on the table a resolution to the following effect.

"Resolved that provision ought to be made by this house for carrying into effect the treaties lately concluded between the United States and the Indian tribes, with the Algerines, and with Great Britain."

Adjourned.

Notice.

ALL Millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit, 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the distinguishable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law. D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inspector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

NOTICE,

THE public are cautioned against taking any NOTE of mine, drawn in Alexandria previous to this date, as they are at present illegally detained from me, and I am determind not to pay any of them unless compelled by law.

JAMES FERRALL.

Alexandria, March 25, 1796.

From the latest London Papers,

VIA PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY OF ITALY.

VADO, DECEMBER 17.

An English frigate had just arrived in this port, ignorant of Vado being no longer in possession of the Austrians. The French took possession of her amidst the cries of *Vive la Republic.*

The French army surrounds Levo, in which 4000 Piedmontese are shut up. The Austrians have entirely seceded from the Piedmontese army, and have retired to Alexandria—4500 of them are blockaded by our centre column. The squadron on the right keeps 12,000 infantry and 6 squadrons of cavalry shut up in a village.

All the country of Genoa is covered with Austrian prisoners, whom we know not what to do with. Every moment brings us fresh details of the memorable victory which has been gained by our troops. The Austrians lost 12,000 men, all their magazines, and 110 pieces of cannon.

A part of the army is to be cantoned betwen Genoa and Nice.

GERMANY.

COBLENTZ, JANUARY 28.

The bridges have lately been thrown over the Moselle and a number of intrenchments thrown up. The plan of the French is, should a peace not be concluded, again to pass the Rhine, and penetrate to the Lahn, in order to take the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

VIENNA, JANUARY 10.

The day before yesterday, the citizens of Vienna caused an address to be presented to General Clairfayt, by M. D. Fillenbaum, Counsellor of Appellation, and three of their own body, expressive of their sentiments of gratitude, for his having proved the Saviour of Germany, at the very time when the fury of an all-desolating foe threatened the empire with utter destruction. We are assured that our ministers are occupied in matters that have peace for their object; the prospect of which is become much more favourable, although the preparations for war continue, which is a prudent maxim in politics.

JANUARY 30.

A few days ago a courier arrived from Petersburgh, with the ratification of the triple treaty of alliance; and he brought also dispatches to the Russian ambassador at this court, the contents of which must have been of importance, as he had an audience of the Emperor immediately after, at the ending of which a courier was dispatched to London. The rumors of peace have since that time totally vanished, and it is assured that the war will be carried on with the greatest vigor, in consequence of the triple alliance.

Troops continue to march from Bohemia and Austria to Italy. More of them have received orders to march there.

Voluntary gifts of every kind continue with redoubled zeal, which is an evident proof of the affection which the inhabitants of Austria bear to their august sovereign. Another considerable convoy of ammunition, attended by a large party of cannoneers, has just set off for Italy.

The princess royal of France goes to the Imperial chapel every day at ten o'clock, accompanied by the Countess de Chanclos. There is always an immense crowd to see her pass.

Our court persists in its efforts to procure the liberation of the Marchioness de Tourzel.

On the 21st the French princess was at her devotion in the chapel of the court; after which she repaired to her apartment, in which she spent the whole of that day in prayer, it being the anniversary of the martyrdom of her father. The Empress, the Arch Duchess, and the ladies of the palace, paid visits to her alternately, in order to comfort her.

RATISBON, FEBRUARY 16.

On the 29th ult. the Diet came to an unanimous resolution, in all the three colleges, to grant one hundred Roman Months proposed by the Emperor. In the approbation dispatched to the Emperor on this occasion, are the following expressions: "That the French government having refused entering into negotiations with the Empire, the Diet are put to the unavoidable necessity most speedily to adopt the resolution taken on the 22d of December, 1794, with the united and unceasing exertion of all their warlike powers, to put themselves in such a state of offensive and defensive operations as may force the enemy to accept a peace upon the basis proposed by the head of the Empire, and approved of by its members, and therefore they immediately granted, for the support of the Chest of Operations of the Empire, the hundred Roman Months, payable in four terms; the first of which in four weeks from that date, and the three last in six weeks; and that the pay of all the arrears due should be enforced with severity.

At the same time, the most respectful thanks of the Diet were ordered to be given to his Imperial Majesty for the incomparable services rendered to the Empire by the most glorious victories obtained by his arms, and for the continuance of his paternal care for the Empire.

WESEL, FEBRUARY 4.

The lines which the French have drawn at Duſſeldorff are very ſtrong.

It is ſaid, that General Kleber, who commands the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, in the abſence of General Jourdan, will be ſent to take on him the command of the army in Italy.

FRANKFORT, FEBRUARY 2.

A German Gazette contains the following letter from Baſle, dated the 24th of January.

"The hope of a ſpeedy peace appears to gain ſtrength. It is ſaid here that the Baron de Hardenberg will return to Baſle in a few days.

"M. de Greem, privy counſellor of the Prince de Linange (who when he ſet out from here ſix weeks ago, ſaid, that peace was nearer than was generally ſuppoſed, and that he expected to return ſhortly) arrived yeſterday at Baſle. On the other hand, private letters from Paris, ſtate, that there has been for ſome time a ſecret agent from Auſtria at Paris, and that it is not doubted that peace will be ſoon concluded.

"Auſtria, if ſhe will abandon the low countries, will receive an indemnity elſewhere."

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 6.

It is believed that the co-operation of his Majeſty, in reſtoring a general peace to the empire, is at preſent the chief aim of our cabinet; and that the invitation of the miniſter of ſtate, de Hardenberg, and that of the hereditary Prince de Hohenlohe, have in particular, that very important object in view.

FRANCE.

LYONS, 1ſt. NIVOSE.

The adminiſtrators write, that the affluence for the payment of the forced loan is ſo great, that the receivers are obliged to ſit up all night. Several patriots in the Commune of Soiſſons have entered into a ſubſcription to pay the contributions of indigent citizens, and of perſons too heavily taxed. They have ſent to Paris, aſſignats, ſpecie and plate for that purpoſe.

Further European Accounts,

VIA BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

Yeſterday arrived the Ship Charleſton, captain Clark (a conſtant trader) from London, which place ſhe left the 21ſt, the Downs the 25th, and Land's end the 28th of February, and made Cape May the 18th inſt. at which time capt. C. put on board of a pilot boat, ſundry diſpatches from Mr. Pinckney for the Preſident of the United States, and moſt of his letters for Philadelphia, and a part of thoſe for Baltimore.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Hamburg, with letters from thence down to the 2d inſt. There is very little news by this mail. The moſt material article is from *Milan*, in which our former ſtatement is confirmed of a truce being agreed upon between the French and the king of Sardinia. The news of an actual negociation for peace between thoſe two powers, will probably be confirmed by the next mail. We pledge the credit of this paper to the fact; and that the king of Sardinia had notified it to the emperor. This news has been alſo officially communicated to our government.

February 15.

The public will have ſeen in our paper of Saturday that we were not very ſanguine in our opinion reſpecting the authenticity of the L'Eclair Paris gazette of the 10th inſt. containing the ſuppoſed terms of a Convention between the Emperor and France. All that we obſerve was, that the paper had reached us in a regular manner.

There are now, however, the moſt poſitive proofs that the paper is an impudent forgery, and although pretended to have been ſent from Ramſgate, we are perſuaded it was never out of London. The perſons engaged in this infamous buſineſs were perfectly well acquainted with the management of ſuch a concern; the gazette was ſent to moſt of the cabinet miniſters at an early hour, and to ſome of the morning papers. To us it came encloſed with a note, dated from Ramſgate, and mentioned the name of our correſpondent at Dover, which is known to the man whom we ſuſpect of the forgery.

There is no doubt but ſeveral of the Jews in the city were connected with this man, who officiates in the ſacred character of a clergyman, and is known to have lately formed an intimacy with ſome of theſe ſpeculating gentry. In order to cloak the fraud, he was obſerved to be particularly zealous on Saturday in aſſerting that the gazette was authentic. One Jew only is known to have ſold half a million of ſtock on ſpeculation in the courſe of one hour on Friday morning; and the Jews were in general obſerved to be in the ſecret.

On comparing the gazettes of L'Eclair, the forged copy is evidently printed from an Engliſh cut type, and there is every reaſon to preſume the gazette was printed in London.

We yeſterday received letters from Dover and Ramſgate which placed the forgery beyond all doubt.

February 17.

The following are the names of the gentlemen, appointed by the ſtock exchange, for the purpoſe of diſcovering the authors and accomplices of the *forged* newſpaper, viz:

Thomas Ellis, John Batty, Matthew Twogood, Chriſtopher Terry, and Thomas F. Ellis, eſquires. Mr. Cope declined to be in the committee for particular reaſons. The forged paper of Wedeſday, February 10th was ſhewn him on the following ay at one o'clock in the afternoon.

In the mean time of the committee's inveſtigating this ſubject, all bargains made on Friday are ſuſpended; and indeed it is hoped the committee will finally determine the buſineſs in ſuch manner, that the fraudulent may not thrive by their vices.

February 20.

French papers (l' Eclair) to the 14th inſtant, inclusive. (the 15th only excepted) were received yeſterday morning.

It is reported at Paris, that the directory have iſſued orders to the French generals to put an end to the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities upon the Rhine.—"*Whether this report be true or not, (ſays one of the French papers) it is ſufficiently clear that the armiſtice cannot laſt much longer, and thus, notwithſtanding the confident hopes of ſome politicians, the proſpect of a ſpeedy peace, at leaſt between France and the principal belligerent powers has vaniſhed.*"

On the ſide of Italy an armſtice is negociating: and this circumſtance affords ſtrength to the belief very generally entertained, that Sardinia is about to withdraw from the alliance againſt France.

The fabrication of aſſignats finally cloſed on the 10th inſt.

Alexandria, March 31.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Mr. Livingſton of the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States purſuant to the reſolution of the Houſe paſſed yeſterday; reported, that the committee according to order waited on the Preſident, who informed them that he would take the requeſt of the Houſe into conſideration. Meſſrs. *Livingſton* and *Gallatin* were the Committee.

The ſhip Siſters, Capt. Eveleth, ſailed from London for this port, on the 16th of January—and the ſchooner Expedition, Boyle, on the 29th of January.

Among a number of other veſſels adverti'ed in a Liverpool paper of the 18th of February, to ſail for America, is the Alexandria, Capt. Bayne.

On Monday laſt, between the hours of 11 & 12 A. M. was overſet by a ſudden ſquall of wind from N. W. at Nanjemay creek oppoſite Matthias's point, a ſmall ſchooner that was coming down the river. The cries of two or three people on board were heard by ſome perſons on ſhore who came down to Laidler's ferry to ſee if aſſiſtance could be had. Mr. Laidler although ſick abed got up and put his boat out, and endeavoured to get to the wreck to ſave the life of a poor unfortunate man who was ſeen ſticking to the wreck. The wind blowing very heavy, and the wreck to windward, they could not make up till ſhe had drifted a conſiderable way and about ten minutes too late to ſave the life of a poor black man who was found ſticking to the wreck.

The unfeeling behaviour of thoſe on board a Rhode-Iſland ſloop who paſſed the wreck without giving any aſſiſtance, excited the pity and indignation of the ſpectators on ſhore, while Mr. Laidler's exertions claimed their higheſt approbation.

The ſchooner had a black bottom and red gunwale, and was ſuppoſed to belong to the Eaſtern Shore.

The late fire at Falmouth, we underſtand was the work of ſome vile incendiary. There has alſo been an attempt to burn the Tobacco Warehouſes in Frederickſburg—The Mayor has offered a reward of one thouſand dollars for the diſcovery and conviction of the perſon or perſons concerned in this horrid act.

We much underrated the quantity of tobacco deſtroyed in the Falmouth warehouſe, having ſince learned there were about 1000 burnt in that warehouſe.

☞ *SUBSCRIPTIONS for the* Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Adverti'er *are received by Mr. J. V. Thomas. Conditions in our next.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 4th day of April next, a Book will be opened at my Office, for receiving Subſcriptions under the act of the laſt Aſſembly of Virginia, entitled, "An Act for opening and improving the navigation of Quantico Creek, in the county of Prince-William." VINCENT GRAY.

March 30, 1796.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years

That large and commodious brick

dwelling houſe and ſtore, on Prince ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Orr. J. D. ORR.

FOUND,

A few days ſince, a Locket, ſuppoſed to be gold—For information where it may be had apply to the Printer.

Alex. March 31.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSENTED himſelf from my ſervice, on Sunday the 27th of March, an IRISH SERVANT who was bound by indenture to me for three years, and for whom I have been at great expence. His name is NICHOLAS DUFF; a native of Wexford in Ireland and bred up entirely to common laboring and farming; he came over laſt ſummer to this town in the Fair Virginian. He is about five feet five inches high, and very ſtout made; a little marked with the ſmall pox, and has light brown hair, which he wears looſe: and is bow leged. He took away on him a blue cloth coat, a yellow caſſimere waiſtcoat, black velvet breeches, and had a greeniſh oil cloth on his hat.—Should he be in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and will return, his abſence ſhall be overlooked; if not, I will pay the above Reward and reaſonable Charges to any one who will take and deliver him to me, or to any Goaler, ſo that I get him again.

HENRY GIRD.

☞ All Captains of Ships, and others, are cautioned againſt harbouring ſaid DUFF, as I am reſolved to put the law in full force to puniſh his perfidy and ingratitude.

Fairfax-Street.—March 31ſt.

Potomack Company.

At a Meeting of the Preſident and Directors, at John Wiſe's, in Alexandria, the 9th of March, 1796—

RESOLVED, That a SECOND call of ten per cent. on the additional capital, be paid to *Wm. Hartſhorne*, Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of May next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
TOBIAS LEAR,
J. TEMPLAMAN, } Directors.

A Contract

IS deſired by the Preſident and Directors of the Potomack Company, for furniſhing the hands they may employ for one year, by the ration, to conſiſt of 12 pounds of boulted Indian meal per week; one pound of ſalt pork, or one pound and a quarter of ſalt beef, or one pound and a half of freſh beef, per day, for each ration. Propoſals will be received at the houſe of John Wiſe, in Alexandria, on the firſt Friday in May next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
GEGRGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
TOBIAS LEAR,
J. TEMPLEMAN, } Directors.

March 17, 1796.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,
ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.
For Terms apply to
JESSE TAYLOR.

March 17.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,
BY
JOHN G. LADD,
A QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER
Grass Seeds.
ALSO,
A VARIETY OF
GARDEN SEEDS
IN CASKS.

March 19.

JOHN BRYAN,
Saddler, Cap and Harness-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his business in its various branches at his shop in Kingstreet, and hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. He has upon hands an assortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture suitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harness, &c.

N. B. He has constructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than those commonly in use—those gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with such may be supplied on application as he has a number now ready for sale.

March 8, 1796. 2 w. 2 m.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of General Assembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving subscriptions under the said act, on Wednesday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpose for three days, or longer if the subscription is not filled up. The subscribers are to advance twenty dollars for each share, at the time of subscribing, and will not be called on for a further sum until the progress of the work will make it necessary, and then, as they conceive, by different and easy instalments. As this business promises great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public the commissioners flatter themselves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occasion.

DIE Commissioniers ernant bey einer General Assembly von Virginien, um eine gepflasterte Strase zu formiren, von dem flus genant die kleine Reser zu der Stadt Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das subscriptions büger unter gemetter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachsten Abril, in der Stadt Wincheser und in der Stadt Alexandria und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der subscribenten complet ist—bey unterchreibung wirt zwansig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeschossen, das übriche wirt in verschiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum sortgang des geschaffts nötig ist—Man verspricht sich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der subscribenten ausfallen wirt.

Deswegen flatiren sich die Commissioniers das die patriotische herren welche gelt haben sich bey diser gelegenhiet zeigen werden.

CARNE & SLADE,
Have just imported
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Cutlery,
Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.
A few casks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.
They have likewise on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Blistered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kinds of Woolens, such as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blankettings, Duroys, &c.
Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.
March 1. 1706.

To be Rented,

A Convenient two story WAREHOUSE, on Mr Herbert's wharf, well calculated for storing wheat or flour. Apply to
LEVIN POWELL, jun.

EDWARD STABLER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
On the West Side of Fairfax-Street

HAS just received from Europe and is now exposing for Sale an excellent assortment of
Fresh Garden Seeds,
CONSISTING OF
Early Chareton pease, red round turnip, white turnip, seed tares, dwarf marrowfat pease, early green Broioli, early York cabbage, sugar loaf do. Savoy do. drumhead do. red do. Dutch garden turnip, stone do. yellow do. orange carrot, early cauliflower, late do. solid celery, cress and mustard, early cucumber, turkey do. of two kinds, white endive, Scotch kail, green coss lettuce, Deptford onion, parsley, parsnip, long radish, turnip do. spinage, fennel, carraway, Coriander, lavender and pot marigold.

He keeps as usual, an assortment of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he will warrant to be of the first quality.

Alexandria, 23d of 3d. mo.

STRONG & TABLE
BEER,
FOR SALE
At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,
South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10. 1796.

I WILL GIVE
TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
FOR
HEMP.
JAMES IRVINE.

March 19.

I WILL SELL,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
My Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Any Person who may wish to purchase, between this and the 10th of May next, will please to apply, in my absence, to Mr. James Miller. D. EASTON.

March 22.

I will take two young gentlemen

of agreeable manners and good dispositions, to the study of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Just Published,
(In a large volume octavo, handsomely bound and lettered)
THE
NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

Comprising the office and authority of a Justice of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Virginia, together with a variety of Useful Precedents, adapted to the Laws now in force.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN
APPENDIX,

Containing all the most approved Forms of Conveyancing commonly used in this country; such as, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, of Lease and Releases, Trusts, Mortgages, &c. Also, the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, arising under the Laws of the United States,

BY
WILLIAM WALTER HENING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE Author of this work is at length gratified in announcing to its patrons, that several volumes are ready for delivery at John V. Thomas's Book store in Alexandria, and Thomas Nicholson's Printing Office in the city of Richmond. The books will be forwarded to subscribers, as fast as the binding can be completed and conveyances procured. In the mean time, Gentleman who wish early to possess the work, will please to apply at either of the above places.

Some books have been delivered, to satisfy the solicitations of individuals, in an unfinished state. If the possessors will return them to Mr. *A. Currie*, the Binder, in Richmond, uninjured, others completely finished will be given in their stead.

Those who have had volumes without the Appendix No. II. are informed that that also is ready to be delivered for each volume.

A few copies of this impression remain unsubscribed for, and will be for sale, by Prichard and Davisen, Booksellers; Moody and Price, Merchants; A. Currie, Book-binder and Stationer; and Thomas Nicholson, Printer, Richmond:—Also, by Rainbow and Hannah, Booksellers, Norfolk; David Henderton, Merchant, Fredericksburg: John V. Thomas, Alexandria; and Sherrard and Alexander, Merchants, Manchester.

WILLIAM W. HENING.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouse, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glass of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Lisbon Wines in pipes and qr. casks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimstone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in casks
Bohea and Hyson Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Irish linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Irish porter
And one cask of pewter ware

All of which will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit.

February 18th.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscibinrg.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee simple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

For Sale,

THE LOT distinguished in the plan of Carrollsburg by the No. 194.—The terms may be known on application to Vincent Gray of Alexandria.

March 24.